BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1840. 3,201.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 21, 1840

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 21, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 21st August 1840.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port to the *Indemnity Insurance Office* of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies on Goods, payable in London, Calcutta, China, or here.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 21st August 1840.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR Sale, Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon. On the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at 30 days sight in sets of £200, 150£ and 100£ and 50£ each, Exchange at Is. 10½d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Agents for the Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, 21st August 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, this day the 21st Instant, at his residence, Colabah. The Household Furniture of Lieut. Col. MARSHALL (*about to leave the Presidency*) consisting of Silver and Plated ware; Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Jackwood Tables, Dining, Sofa, Card and Dressing; a variety of Chairs; a Side Board; Glass and China ware; Cooking utensils; Cook room Furniture, &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Wednesday the 19th Instant.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th Instant. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Mess House of the 25th Regiment N. Infy. Mazagon, all the Mess Furniture &c. comprising Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Sideboards, Argand and Vase Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, a very Superior Billiard Table by "Thurston" with Balls, Cues, &c. complete, an Elegant Dessert Set for 60 Persons, Glass Ware &c. &c.

Also a variety of Property belonging to the Officers of the Regt.

The Property on view from Wednesday the 26th Instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a beautiful Gold Watch, inlaid with Pearls, showing the Hours, Minutes, Seconds, and the Moons Age. To it is attached an alarm and Music.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I send for insertion in your paper an account of the "Sattarah Races" which will shew you that the spirit is not dead within us.—Though it is a small station, and consequently but few officers to join in the Sport, we are as an eloquent Orator here observed "a few, a happy few, a band of brothers" and do our "little possible" and no man can do more.

There will shortly be a steeple chase for a handsome silver cup, presented by the Ladies resident at the stations; of the result of which you shall be duly informed.

Yours faithfully,
WACKFORD SQUEERS.

Sattarah, August 15.

SATTARAH RACES.

AUGUST 14TH 1840.

1ST RACE.

A Match between
Mr. Poleys, B. A. H. Go Away—Owner—1st Heat 1.—2nd Heat—1.
Mr. Atkinson's. C. A. H. Fat Boy—Owner—1st Heat 2.—2nd Heat—2.
Heats 1¼ mile.—Weight 12 stone.
Won easy by Go Away.

2ND RACE.

A Galloway Sweepstakes, Catch Weights 1½ mile heats.
Mr. Steuarts B. A. G Left his tail behind him Owner—1st Heat 1.—2nd Heat—1.
Mr. Dauns C. C. A. G. Snowball—Owner—1st Heat 2.—2nd Heat—3.
Mr. Thomas's C. C A. G. Flare Up, Mr. Cahusae. —1st Heat 3.—2nd Heat 2.
Won easy by the one with the long name, and short tail. A capital Race for 2nd between the other two.

3RD RACE.

A match between
Mr. Miles. C. A. H. Happy go Lucky.—Owner—1st Heat 2.—2nd Heat 2.
Mr. Johnstone's B. H. Star of the Deccan
Mr. Cahusae—1st Heat 1.—2nd Heat 1.
The happy horses "go"—was a little one, and anything but lucky—for the star shone out brightly and won by 2 or 3 lengths.

4TH RACE.

A Steeple Chase, two miles across country, 16 leaps.
Mr. Terry's B. A. H. Red Ruffian Retire Owner. 1.
Mr. Atkinson's B. A. H. Bolus— Do. 2.

Both horses started off a spanking rate, but Bolus refused the 1st leap, and Red Ruffian went a head: at the 4th leap (a wide ditch with bank and hedge on the opposite side) he fell back, and found so comfortable a bed in the bottom of the ditch, that before he could be persuaded to leave it, Bolus had closed upon it, but he also fell at the same place, his rider on the other side of the ditch, who quickly remounted him, and the owner of Red Ruffian having at last got his horse out of and across the ditch, they both rated it together to the next leap—(a hedge with a ditch beyond) this they both charged at the same time, and kept together, Red Ruffian slightly leading,—down a stiff hill with a broad and deep nullah at the bottom. The Ruffian got across but Bolus swerved and passed on the wrong side of the flag: he might still have recovered his ground—but unfortunately his rider broke a stirrup leather, and shortly after both horse and horseman came down in a nullah with a sheet rock (not *feather* bed)—The Ruffian then had it all his own way for the rest of the Race. No damage done by the spills.

MEERUT LANCER CUP.

Subscriptions for the Lancer Cup, for the year 1840-41:—

Captain Perry,..	2
C. W. Reynolds Esq., ..	1
R. Pattinson Esq., ...	3
Colonel Cheape, ...	1
Mr. Allan, ...	2
W. B Lumley Esq., ...	3
Mr. Chroles, ...	1

G. MANSEL,
Captain 16th Lancers.

MORADABAD RACES,

STEEPLE CHASE.

A subscription purse of Rs. —— for all horses, Gentlemen Riders.

English horses, ...	12*st*.
Cape and N. S. W., ...	11.
Country B., ...	10 7.
Arabs, ...	10 4.

Added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. two forfeits if declared by 1 P. M. the day before race. To be run at Moradabad on Monday the 26th October. Over a line of country not exceeding 2½ miles, to be selected by the Stewards. To close on the 13th September, and name to the Secretary in writing, on or before the 15th October. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. the second horse to save his stake and all expenses of the course to be paid by the winner.

G. BLUNT,
Secretary.

N. B.—Upwards of 1200 Rs. already subscribed in Rohilkund.

Moradabad, 25th July, 1840.

CABUL RACES.

1*st Day, July*, 14*th* 1840.

1*st Race.*—The Envoy's Purse of 500 Rupees, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each H. F. 1¼ Mile Heats, for all Arabs.

	st.	*lb.*
Capt. Douglas' G. A. G. Bundeela, ..	9	4 1-1 Dewan.
Capt. Wheler's G. A. H. Methodist, ..	9	6 2-2 Sneyd.
Mr. McKean's B. A. H. The Unknown,	9	12 3-3 Conolly
Capt. Shortreed's G.A.H, TamO'Shanter,	9	4 5-4 Lambbert.
Mr. Squirrel's B. A. H. Acorn, ...	9	4 4-5 Hicks.

3 Subscribers did not name.

1ST HEAT.—The Horses went off at score, Methodist leading till within a quarter of a mile from home, when Bundeela collared, passed him, and won by a couple of lengths in 2—32.

2D HEAT.—The Horses again went off together at a rattling pace. Methodist rather leading within the distance, he made one effort to head Bundeela without effect, the latter winning as in the 1st Heat by two lengths in 2—32½. The Unknown was a fair third, and being only half trained has proved himself a good one, and in the estimation of many, the best horse of the batch.

Old Bundeela, for once in his life, ran a true race from end to end. Methodist looked rather too fleshy even for the commencement of a Meeting.

The riding was universally acknowledged to be excellent.

Methodist was the favorite at the ordinary, having been bought in for 20 G. M. Bundeela fetching 18, Tam O'Shanter 15, Acorn 8 and the Unknown 5.

2D RACE.—The Ghuznie Stakes of 15 G. M. and 3 entrance for all Affghanistan Horses. 1½ Miles, 10 Stone each.

Capt. Douglas' B. H. Ghuznie,.. 1 Sneyd—very easy.
Capt. Fisher's G. M. Huder,.... 2 Boy.
Capt. Shortreed'sC. H. Trump,...3 Conolly.

The less said about Affghanistan Horses as racers the better, if the following time be any criterion.

½ Mile,..... 1 5
Mile,..... 2 13
1½ Miles,..... 3 25

A Plate of 15 G. M. and 2 entrance for all Ponies 13—2 and under. Give and take weights, ½ Mile heats.

Capt. Shortreed's W.A.G, Multum in Parvo, 1 1 Lambert
Mr. Sneyd's B. G. Jim Crow, ... 2 2 Dewan,
Capt. Anderson's C. H. Gyndee, ... 3 3 Coombs,
Mr. Hawbrey's B. H. Flip,.. .... 4 4 Boy.

Time, 1—2½ 1—2

This Race was spoiled by Arabs not being excluded. There was a good push for the 2d place.

2d Day, 16th July.

The Cabul Welter of 20 G. M., and 10 entrance H. F. 1¼ Miles, 11 stone each Gentlemen riders.

Capt. Wheler's B. A. H. Sultan. .. Mr. Sneyd .. 3
Mr. McKeans B. A. H. The Unknown, Owner, .. 1
Capt. Douglas G. A. H. Bundeela, Mr. Wood, .. 2
Capt. Backhouse's G. A. H. Lakur-ow, Mr. Hay, ... 4

One Subscriber did not name.

The Unknown and Bundeela made play for ¾ of a Mile running it in 1—30. Sultan and Lakur-ow several lengths behind—at the ¾ of a Mile from home Sultan had run up to the 2 leading horses and at the distance they were all 3 together.

The Unknown winning a beautiful race by a length in 2—35. Bundeela having the second place by a head.

At the Lottery the Unknown sold for 19—Bundeela for 20—Sultan for 7 and Laker-ow for 5 G. M.

2D RACE.—The give and take Plate of 15 G. M., and 5 Entrance for all horses. 1 Mile heats.

Capt. Wheler's Methodist, ... Dewan, 1
Mr. Carlyon's The Rejected.... Mr. Coombs 2 Dewan

Methodist had it all his own way, Winning in a canter by 100 yards in 2—3.

3D RACE.—A Purse of 15 G. M., and 2 Entrance for all horses, 10 Stone each 1½ Miles. The Winner to be sold for 400 Rupees.

Mr. Steer's H. A. G. Pelham, ... Mr. Sneyd, 1
Mr. McKean's G. A. G. Grasshopper, ... Mr. Conolly, 2

Grasshopper could not go the distance and was beaten easily in 3—21.

3D DAY.

A Handicap of 20 G. M., and 10 Entrance, (2 forfeit,) for all horses, 2 Miles.

	st.	*lb.*	
Mr. McKeans' B. A. H. The Unknown,	10	2 3	Conolly.
Capt. Wheler's B. A. H. Sultan, ...	9	9 2	Sneyd.
Capt. Douglas' G. A. G. Bundeela, ..	9	12	Drawn.
Mr. Balderston's B. H. Ghuznie, ...	8	0 1	Dewan

At the ordinary, The Unknown sold for 23 G. M., Sultan for 16 and Ghuznie for 5. Feathers however will tell and the Affghanistan horse with 3—2. off his back, won easily to the astonishment of all.

The time was however very bad, much worse than might have been expected from the previous running of the Arabs, proving that though a horse, half trained, may go a mile, he cannot run an inch further.

It was a difficult matter to Handicap such horses for 2 Miles, and all that can be said, is, it was a cruel bad guess, and that Ghuznie is not to be despised.

2D RACE.—For all Hacks, 10 G. M. from the fund and 2 Entrance ½ Mile heats.

	Weight.	
Capt. Douglas' B. H. Ghazee, ...	Mr. Wood,	11 2 2
Mr. Vanrenen's C. G. Cock Robin,	Mr. Carly on,	11 4 11
Mr. Steer's B. A. G. Pelham, ...	Mr. Senyd,	11 3 3 3
Mr. Mayne's B. G. Titivation,..	Mr. McKean,	10 11 4 drawn.

A very pretty race, won by an outsider, each heat in 1 minute, by a neck.

3D RACE.—The Cigar Stakes of G. M., and 1 Entrance ½ a Mile—Catch Weights.

Mr. Balderston's El dorado,..... Mr. Hicks, 4
Capt. Shortreed's Multum in Parvo, ... Mr. Child, 3
Mr. McKean's Grasshopper,..... Mr. Lambert, 0 2
Capt. Fisher's Hyder, ... Mr. Coombes, 0 1

A dead heat the first go, Hyder winning by a length, the second in 0—59.

A very pretty thing indeed, affording plenty of amusement to the Spectators and the Children who were put up to ride.

The grand Sweepstakes will come off on Tuesday, and we run for the Shah's Shawls on Tuesday.

Civil Appointments, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1840.

Lieutenant Whitelock, having resigned the situation of deputy post master at Hyderabad, from the 1st instant, Dr. Winchester is appointed to that duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1840.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to grant a Sunnud, bearing date the 24th ultimo, to Mahomed Abdullah Wd. Mahomed Abbas Hafiz, authorizing him to practise as a Vakeel in the court of sudder adawlut.

The judges of the sudder dewannee adawlut have been pleased to grant Sunnuds, bearing dates the 24th ultimo, and the 4th and 7th instant, to the undermentioned persons, to practise as Vakeels in the zillah courts of Poona and Ahmednuggur.

Poona.

Vakeel Casseenath, Narroo Suckharam, and Dhondoo Junardhun.

Ahmednuggur.

Ram Row Naraen, Antajee Nilkunt, Mahadoo Bullajee, Rajaram Narsew, Rowjee Shamrow, Annandrow Bhugwant, Dajee Atmaram, Rungoo Dinker Gunnesh Shreeput, and Bhawoo Suckharam.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1840.

No. 507 of 1840.—The following Native promotions are made:—

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ramgolum to be Subedar, and Havildar Bulwant Row Powar to be Jemedar, in succession to Hussajee Abajee pensioned.—Date of Rank 1st January 1840.

Color Havildar Bappojee Guicowar to be Jemedar, vice Woomad Sing killed in action.—Date of Rank 16th May 1840.

Marine Battalion.

Color Havildar Ettoo Camp to be Jemedar, vice Mahomed Sheriff deceased.—Date of Rank 18th June 1840.

No. 508 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order No. 455, dated 11th ultimo, Brevet Captain S. Parr is allowed an extension of leave on sick certificate to the Deccan, till the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1840.

No. 509 of 1840.—In addition to the Regulations already in force under this Presidency relating to the Audit Department, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for guidance, the following Extracts from the Bengal Pay and Audit Regulations, page 633, paragraphs 68, 70, 71, and Page 616 paragraph 24, which are to be rigidly attended to by all Departments.

"Whenever an Officer has further grounds to produce in support of a retrenched charge, he shall state them on the extract of retrenchments which has been furnished to him, and return it to the Audit General through his Paymaster, within one month, accompanied by copies of such orders, certificates, or other authorities as he may have to urge."

"If the Auditor General, notwithstanding the fresh reason so offered, shall think himself obliged to confirm the retrenchments, he shall immediately communicate to the Paymaster, for information of the party affected, the grounds on which he adheres to his former opinion, in order that if an appeal to Government be demanded, the plea on which the charge is preferred, and the reasons for its rejection, may come at one view before Government."

"When such appeals are demanded, they shall be made *through* the *Paymaster* and Auditor General, and the party concerned must state, clearly and fully, every additional argument he may have to offer, as the decision of Government will be final. Parties must not trouble Government with such appeals on insufficient grounds.

Page 616, Para. 24. "Appeals from the decision of the Auditor General to Government, must state the reasons and authorities the Parties have to offer in support of their claims. Officers are not to address the Commander in Chief, relative to matters of expense, except such contingent disbursements as he may find it necessary to authorize, and which must have the sanction of his signature for passing them.

No. 310 of 1840.—The following native promotions are made :—

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Adam to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Calnac Mahadnac to be Jemedar, in succession to Daniel Ellojee invalided.—Date of Rank 18th July 1840

Color Havildar Lowdie Chit to be Jemedar, vice Abajee Seeverdunker invalided.—Date of Rank 18th July 1840.

Havildar Tannac Dhonnac to be Jemedar, vice Butchoo Sing invalided.—Date of Rank 18th July 1840.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1840.

No. 511 of 1840.—As a temporary arrangement, Mr. Robert Dent is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, and attached to the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1840.

No. 512 of 1840.—The General Order dated the 28th April last, granting Captain R. H. Wardell of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry a furlough to Europe on private affairs is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to join his Corps in Scinde.

No. 513 of 1840.—Captain J. S. Grant, Executive Engineer in Scinde, is permitted to remain at Mhow on sick certificate, until the opening of the season.

No. 514 of 1840.—Captain J Morris, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, during the absence of Lieutenant Mylne.

No. 515 of 1840.—Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is appointed to the Commissariat duties in Kattywar, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 516 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments are made :—

Captain R. J. Crozier, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Brigade Major at Poona, to be Acting Assistant Adjutant General Poona Division of the Army, in succession to Brevet Major Wyllie or until further orders.

Captain A. Shepherd of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Brigade Major at Poona, in succession to Captain Crozier.

Captain H. James of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Brigade Major at Baroda, during the absence of Captain Browne, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. P. Major, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion during the absence of Brevet Captain Prior, or until further orders.

Ensign J. P. Grant of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to be Acting Adjutant to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, during the absence of Lieutenant McGregor, or until further orders.

No. 517 of 1840.—As a temporary measure, Surgeon Butchart is directed to act as Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, without prejudice to his Regimental charge, vice Gibb, proceeding with his Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1840.

No. 518 of 1840.—M. A. Rodrigues, lately employed with the Subsidiary Jails on Salsette, is promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant and placed ot the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1840.

No. 519 of 1840.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet E. H. Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice Hailes deceased, date of Rank, 30th July 1840.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Simpson promoted.

Cornet Evan Murray MacGregor, Regimental Rank, 30th July 1840, Army Rank 12th April 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Her Majesty's Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 7th August 1840.

Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations will be pleased to assemble as soon as possible Local Invaliding Committees, for the purpose of examining such Men of Her Majesty's Regiments as may be considered unfit for further service.

The arrangements dictated in all former General Orders on this head are to be strictly attended to, and authorities are particularly referred to the General Order dated Simla, 28th June 1838, directing the assembly of Boards of Field Officers to examine such Men as are unfit for further service, but who cannot be passed by the Medical Committees.

Attention is also called to the 8th Paragraph of the above quoted General Order regarding the transmission of Certificates, and other Invalid Rolls which are invariably to be transmitted in duplicate.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Regimental Orders by Major Hibbert, Commanding Her Majesty's 40th Foot, on the 13th and 14th July 1840, appointing Lieutenant White to act a Adjutant, Lieutenant Seymour as Pay Master and Quarter Master, Serjeant Lermont as Serjeant Major, and Serjeant Taylor as Quarter Master Serjeant to the Wing of the above Regiment proceeding on Service to Upper Scinde under Captain Boscawen.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas McMahon is pleased to direct the publication of the following General Orders :

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th July 1840.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Regiments serving in India :

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Archibald Edmund Bromwich to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ogle deceased, 30th November 1839.

Cornet William Augustine Hyder, to be Lieutenant, vice Bromwich, 30th November 1839.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Havelock, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hilton deceased, 12th December 1839.

Ensign Edward B. Cureton, from the 13th Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, 27th March 1840.

Cornet Patrick Dynon to be Adjutant, vice Havelock promoted, 12th December 1839.

2nd Foot.

Ensign Henry Piercy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thomas Gravatt killed in action 14th November 1839.

Cancels his Promotion vice Hallett deceased.

Ensign John Hardie Kippen to be Lieutenant, vice Piercy whose promotion on the 30th December 1839, has been cancelled, 30th December 1839.

George Grant Webb, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Milne deceased, 20th March 1840.

Thomas James Drummond Reed, gent. to be Ensign, vice Kippen, 27th March 1840.

Thomas Hanson Ratcliffe, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Macpherson appointed to the 17th Foot, 3rd April 1840.

6th Foot.

Major Henry Bennet Everest to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Sullivan, who retires, 10th April 1840.

Captain William Pottinger to be Major, by purchase, vice Everest, 10th April 1840.

Lieutenant John Gray Wilson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pottinger, 10th April 1840.

Ensign Milham Johnson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson, 10th April 1840.

9th Foot.

Lieutenant Walter Foster Ker to be Captain, without purchase, vice Metcalfe deceased, 15th October 1839.

Ensign Charles Spencer Gaynor to be Lieutenant, vice Ker, 15th October 1839.

William Graham Cassidy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Gaynor, 27th March 1840.

William Willis Williams, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roberts appointed to the 6th Dragoons 10th April 1840.

17th Foot.

Lieutenant John Thomas Nagel to be Captain without purchase, vice Hackett deceased 21st October 1839.

Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Moore to this vacancy.

Ensign John L. Crocker to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Corry deceased, 5th June 1839.

Ensign Edward Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Nagel, 21st October 1839.

Ensign Louis John McPherson, from the 2nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Edward Croker, 6th December 1839.

Cancels his Promotion, vice Kyffin deceased.

Ensign William Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. L. Croker, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled, 3rd April 1840.

Lethbridge Charles Moore gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon, 3rd April 1840.

Boydell Jones Croxon, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Portal appointed to the 83d Foot, 10th April 1840.

49th Foot,

Lieutenant Frederick William Lane, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Obert, who exchaneges, 3rd April 1840

55th Foot.

Cancels Promotio of Lieut. Compronere to this vacancy.

Lieutenant John Coats to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires, 10th April 1840.

Ensign Charles Augustus Daniell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coats 10th April 1840.

Arthur Lord, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Daniell, 10th April 1840.

MEMORANDA.

The Christian names of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, of the 18th Foot, are Henry *William*, and not Henry *Williams*, as heretofore stated.

The date of Ensign Gaynor's promotion to a Lieutenancy in the 9th Foot, is 27*th March* 1840, and not 15th October 1839, as stated in the Gazette of the 27th March 1840.

The date of Lieutenant William Munro's Commission, as Adjutant of the 39th Foot, is 28th December 1838.

WHITEHALL, 10*th April* 1840.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, now Commanding the 15th Light Dragoons, or King's Hussars, at Madras, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and to his only brother, William Stanhope Badcock, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority, that they and their issue, respectively, may, (from respect to the memory of their ancestor, Sir Salathiel Lovell, Kt. sometime one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer) henceforth assume, take, and bear the surname of Lovell, in lieu of their present surname.

And also to command, that this Her Majesty's concession and declaration be recorded in Her College of Arms.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) J. BYRNE, Major.
Assist. Adjt. Genl H M. Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st July 1840.

"Calcutta, 18th July 1840."

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on Monday the 22nd day of June 1840, Private Bryan Kelly, No. 646, of No. 3 or Captain Robinson's Company, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—"With having, at Kurnaul, on or about the seventh day of June, one thousand eight-hundred and forty (1840), feloniously and maliciously stabbed with a bayonet, in the left hand and right breast, Patrick Cassidy, Serjeant, No. 462, of the same Regiment, with intent to do him, the said Patrick Cassidy, some grievous bodily harm."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—"The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Private Bryan Kelly, No. 646, of No. 3 or Captain Robinson's Company, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner Private Bryan Kelly, No. 646, of No. 3 or Captain Robinson's Company, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, guilty, as above recorded, do Sentence him to be Transported as a Felon, for the term of seven years."

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS. *Genl.*
Commander in Chief East Indies.

7th July 1840.

I concur, (Signed) AUCKLAND.
" " J. NICOLLS.
" " W. W. BIRD.
" " W. CASEMENT.
" " H. T. PRINSEP.

The Prisoner is to be sent, under proper restraint, to Fort William, on the first opportunity, there to be transferred to the Town Major, with a view to his undergoing the Sentence passed upon him.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) J. BYRNE, Major,
Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 22nd July 1840.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct the publication of the following Extracts from General Orders issued by the Supreme Government of India, for the information and guidance of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

DATED FORT WILLIAM; 8TH JULY 1840.

No. 146 of 1840.—1. It having been deemed an object of great importance to equalize the Pay and Allowances of the whole of the European Troops at the several Presidencies, on the same principle as that which guided the recent equalization of the Allowances of the Native Soldiery; vizt. by taking the allowances fixed for the Bengal Army as the standard for the whole of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors issued with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary at War, is pleased to promulgate the following Orders :

2. From and after the 1st of November next the European Troops at Madras and Bombay will be victualled by the public, and will receive the same rates of Pay and Compensation for Spirits as are issued to the corresponding classes in the Bengal Army.

3. The rates of Pay fixed for Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army by the Royal Warrant dated the 20th March 1837, if converted into Company's Rupees at the intrinsic per value of the two Coins, vizt. 2s. 0½d. for the Rupee, are less than the rates established for the payment of the same ranks in Her Majesty's Regiment and in the East India Company's European Artillery and Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency: but as the Bengal Scale has been enjoyed during a long course of years, it is not deemed necessary or desirable to make any reduction or alteration in it, The Bengal Standard, therefore, has been followed in the annexed general Table where in a distinctive issue of Compensation for Spirits is omitted, and a consolidated an mount declared, the whole of which is to be drawn in abstract from the Pay Department; and except in some few instances where the Pay is slightly increased in order to preserve the relative proportions between the different ranks, as established by Royal Warrant, the rates here laid down are precisely the same as now drawn by the Bengal Troops, and are declared to be henceforth applicable to the whole of India.

4. In the introduction of the new Pay Tables at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay it is directed that, in all cases when the Pay and Allowances of the other Presidencies have exceeded those of Bengal, the reductions are to be prospective and applicable only to Non-Commissioned Officers promoted, or to Men enlisted after the promulgation of this Order.

5. An uniform Table of daily rations for the three Presidencies at all Stations and seasons, is established as follows; to take effect from the 1st of November, being the same scale as ordered, for Her Majesty's Soldier at Jamaica, with the addition herein granted of Firewood and Salt.

1 lb. of Bread.
1 lb. of Meat.
4 oz. of Rice.
1½ oz. of Sugar.
½ oz. of Tea or Coffee.
3 lbs. of Firewood.
1 chittack of Salt.

6. Hospital Stoppages at one established rate, that of Bengal, to be introduced throughout India from the 1st of November: viz. Non-Commissioned Officers, including Serjeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Horse and Foot Artillery, Trumpeters, Drummers and Fifers, each Company's Annas (3) three, per diem; Privates and Farriers, Company's Annas, (2) two, per diem; European and East Indian Women, Company's Anna (1) one, per diem.

7. In the realization of Hospital Stoppages, Chap, 2d, Section 12, Page 172 of the Bengal Medical Regulations to be strictly attended to in all practical particulars at the other Presidencies.

8. In further obedience to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the following Scale of Allowances, which are to be deemed prospective only and are not to affect those who now are, or who previously to the 1st of January 1841, may be drawing a higher rate of subsistence is hereby established for all families of European Soldiers in future serving at the three Presidencies, the allowance for Children being strictly confined to legitimate Children.

	Rupees.	
European Women.....	5	per Month.
East Indian,.....	3½	ditto.
Children,.....	2½	ditto.

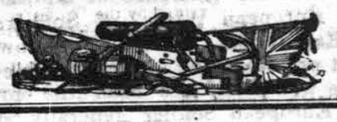
Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 20th.—Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Augt 18th.—Lieut. Leeson, 25th Regt. N. I., to Scinde.
do. do. Lieut. Glennie, do. do, to ditto.
do. do. Ensign Phayre, do. do., to ditto.
do. do. Ensign Bourdillon, do. do., to ditto.
do. do. Ensign Oliphant, 2d Grs. Regt., to Kurrachie.



Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1840.

No. 80 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Rancland, Port Surgeon, is allowed to remain in the Deccan on sick certificate until the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1840.

No. 81 of 1840.—Charles Henry Walker, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by Ship Northumberland, on the 10th instant.

No. 82 of 1840.—As a temporary arrangement, Mr. Robert Dent, is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment and attached to the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1840.

No. 83 of 1840.—M. A. Rodrigues, lately employed with the Subsidiary Jails on Salsette, is promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of being employed on board the Cleopatra Steamer.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1840.

No. 84 of 1840.—The following appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Captain Moresby, is re-appointed to the Command of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Sesostris, from the 1st of July last.

Mr. Midshipman Woolaston, from the Berenice to the Clive, as temporary Acting Lieutenant of that Vessel, from the 14th of July last.

Mr. Midshipman Leeds, from the Berenice to the Sesostris, as temporary Acting Lieutenant of that Vessel, from the 14th of July last.

Captain Goodfellow, of the Engineers, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port, on board the Sesostris, from the date of of the sailing of that Vessel.

Captain Elder, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, proceeding on duty to Karrack, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port, on board the Hugh Lindsay, from the 15th to the 27th of May last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Vincent, is appointed Acting Clerk, in charge of the Cleopatra, from the 26th of July last, and directed to join the Hastings as Supernumeray till her return.

Mr. Ommanney, Acting Clerk, in charge of the Cleopatra, is, on her return, to be discharged to the Hastings as Supernumeray, till an opportunity offers of his joining the Sesostris, as Clerk of that Vessel.

Willam Gaynor, to be promoted to the rank of Acting Gunner of the Hon'ble Company's Vessel Sesostris, from the 1st July last.

William Dracup, to be Writer and Steward of the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Mahi, from the 13th of July last, in the room of William Rowbottom, transferred to the Clive.

John Collins, Seaman, to be promoted to the rank of Acting Boatswain of the Clive, from the 21st of July last.

One Warrant Officer proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to Muscat on board the Cleopatra, at the Warrant Officers Mess, from the date of sailing of that Vessel, and to be transferred to the Hugh Lindsay, for passage to Karrack.

By the Commodore in the Persian Gulf.

Commander A. H. Nott, Senior Naval Officer, to Command the Gulf Squadron, from the 26th of January to the 27th of May last, both days inclusive.

By Commander T. G. Carles, Commanding the Flotilla, on the River Indus.

Mr. Tanner, Acting Purser of the Mootnee, to perform the duties of Clerk of that Vessel from the 10th December 1839, until relieved.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 19th, Ship Kingston, H. Maclear Master, from Liverpool 9th May.

Do. 19th, Barque Futtay Hulbaree, Hajee Farrah, Nacodah, from Mocha left 1st August. *Passengers.*—166 Pilgrims.

SAILED.—August 20th, Ship Fort William, G. B. Hogg, Master, to Singapoor.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Shannon.	Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Narbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon,	Calcutta,
Mahamudy.	Carnatic,
Adele.	John.
Sir John Herschel.	Westmoreland,
Julia,	Cumbrian.
Crown,	Monarch,
Ann,	John Campbell.
Colchester,	Leonard Dobbin.
Majestic,	Northumberland.
Lord Auckland,	Kingston.
COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Canderbux.	Castle Huntly,
Doulut Savoy,	Soobrow,
Lady Grant.	Colonel Nesbit.
Pittamber Savoy.	Aliet Rahiman.
Earl of Clare.	Caledonia.
Caroline;	John Wm. Dare,
Charles Forbes,	Essavie
Futtay Hulbaree	Good Success.
PORTUGUESE	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vssels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	28th Aug.
Ditto.....	Do	Do.. ..	30th Sept.
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	early in Sep
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	5th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Fosterand Co.	Do.. ..	30th Aug.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	London ..	
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	dispatch
Calcutta.....	Dirom Carter & Co	Liverpool	20th inst.
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	Mcisregor B. Co	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	dispatch
John W. Dare.	Aga M. Rahim	Singapoor	
Earl of Clare .	J. Jeejeebhoy,	China.. ..	dispatch
John.....	W. Nicol & Co	Do	16 inst.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.. ..	
Scaleby Castle	C, Ardasseer & Co	Do.. ..	
Majestic.....	G. S. King Esq	Calcutta ..	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	Do.. ..	
Castle Huntly..	C. Cowasjee & Co..	Do.. ..	dispatch
La Navarino ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Persian G	25th inst.
Caroline.....	Aga M. Rahim.	Do.. ..	
John Campbell.	McVicar B. Co,		
Augusta.....	.....		
Good Success..	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Claresdon.....	.....		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & co.	Singapore.	

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Time of High Water.

	Morn.	Aft.
August 1840.	H M	H M
21st Friday	4 12	4 44
22nd Saturday	5 25	6 11
23rd Sunday	7 2	7 51

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 21—Friday.—King William IV. born. 1765.
22—Saturday.
23—Sunday.—10th Sunday after Trinity.
24—Monday—{St. Bartholomew.—Indore taken, 1804.
25—Tuesday—{Capture of the Fort of Cornelis, 1811.—Session 3rd Term begins.
26—Wednesday.
27—Thursday.—New Moon.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 15TH AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36. at 98-4 to 98-8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. at 104-4 to 104-8

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Who is to be the successor of the late Rev. F. X. D'Monte Vicar of Ambolim? Public opinion and estimation tend to consider the Rev. G. D'S. (the present Vicar of Versovah) the most qualified and meritorious person to fill the vacancy, but as such appointments are generally conferred on individuals by partiality doubts exist as to whether the latter person will really be appointed. Can any of your numerous readers favor me with an answer to the above query and oblige.

Yours obediently,
FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I have taken a good deal of interest in the discussion in your pages about the Theatre;—but there are parts of your last Editorial which have suggested some doubts to my mind which I hope you will condescend to clear up.

The first passage that puzzles me is this. "It "is really a proof either of the indifference of "the Society of Bombay to amusement, or its "strict morality that no Theatre exists."

It must be either indifference, or strict morality. —Now it cannot be indifference; for while Bombay contains, according to your account, "millions" of inhabitants, 425 of them have signed a petition for a Theatre, and this number, according to your system of calculation, which, though I confess I do not clearly understand it, I am not [illegible] question, you call *the many*. And [illegible], if further proof were wanting, your own [illegible]s afford it, for it has there been made to appear that Bombay called by you "rich Bombay," "great Bombay," has already subscribed towards the erection of a Theatre thirty Rupees and one anna. It cannot then be from indifference, it must be from strict morality that we have no Theatre.

It is worth while to consider however whether we cannot find a more certain way of relaxing our morals a little—of bringing them down to a proper degree of flexibility; for, according to the opinion of most of your correspondents, a Theatre would aggravate the disease rather than remedy it. You say we are *too* moral already, and they say the Theatre will make us *more* moral. What then will become if us?

But I am still more puzzled with this passage. "A Church is no sanctuary to a vicious mind, "while a Theatre may be a Shrine of Diana to "a chaste imagination." The mind, you say, may indulge vicious thoughts in a Church, tho' that is a very unsuitable place; and so also, you say it is possible the imagination may be chaste in a Theatre, tho'——tho'—what? I feel rather at a loss here to finish the sentence. According to your Rhetorical figure as vicious thoughts stand opposed to chaste imaginations, so to maintain the other antithesis, the *Church* stands opposed to the *Theatre!* Is it so! and this from *you!* Or is this an unconscious "leaking out" as it were?

Yours, sadly perplexed,
A PLAIN MAN.

20th August.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 21, 1840.

ARRIVED August 19, Ship *Kingston*, A. McLean, Master, from Liverpool 19th May; Do. Barque *Futtay Hulbarree*, Hajee Farash, Nacodah, from Mocha 1st August.—Passengers 166 Pilgrims.

THE *Reliance* which arrived in the Madras Roads, on the 9th inst. left Sir Lionel Smith and Staff at the Mauritius. We wish our old Bombay General a prosperous career in his new government, his conduct while in the West Indies on the Slave Question, appears alike to have won admiration from the Government, the Planter, and the Slave. A better selection of a Governor for the Mauritius could not have been made. He will be able to throw the light of an experienced judgement on the intricate question of the Indian Cooley employment.

WE are extremely sorry to hear, that a report has got afloat that we are to be disappointed of our English Mail this Month altogether. It appears, if credibility is to be attached to the intelligence, that the Steamer now at Aden split a Cylinder, and that the attempts to repair the damage have been vain. In this case the "*Constance*" which proceeded to Aden some time ago, will we imagine have to proceed on to Suez, and thus we shall get the July and August Mails together. This is very disappointing, and is perhaps the most vexing circumstance that could have happened to the Public of all India. To some it will be really afflicting, while to all it must prove highly inconvenient. We trust to see some contradiction of these (to us especially) unpleasant tidings. How are we to amuse the Public without our English Extracts, and what will the Bengal People (like Mrs. Grundy) say? There will be no end of complaints. The Bombay Steam arrangements will be damned to eternal Fame, and Precursors and Comprehensives will raise their triumphant heads, and verily this time we must say not altogether without cause. We have seldom had to chronicle any event more unwillingly, and shall be too happy to see such misfortunes contradicted by competent authority.

The Calcutta Papers of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August, and from Madras to the 12th, arrived at a late hour last evening. On running over them hastily we found no News of any importance. We select two or three short items.

Englishman, August 5.

A letter from Pat a which reached us yesterday mentions that intelligence had been received there, that the Nepaulese had visited Champarun and massacred all the inhabitants! We do not profess to credit all we hear.

Englishman, August 6.

As letters which were received yesterday from Patna make no mention of the visit of the Nepaulese to Champarun, we take it for granted that the story of the massacre is a genuine piece of humbug.

Friend of India, August 6.

The reports of hostilities with Nepaul comes thicker and faster. The *Hurkaru* of this morning states, that transports are to be sent round at Moulmein to bring up Her Majesty's 62d Regiment, to be employed in the ensuing campaign. A rumour was in circulation yesterday, that the Resident had been imprisoned; but the *Hurkaru* states that it is groundless. Mr. Hodgson has been unable for some time, we hear, to move out of his own stockaded residence, in consequence of the confusion to which the revolution has given birth.

Postscript.

HERALD OFFICE, *Wednesday Afternoon.*

A Regiment of Native Infantry (we have not heard which Corps) has been ordered to be sent to Moulmein, to replace H. M. 62d Regiment, whose services being required in Bengal are about to repair thither.

The *Reliance* is taken up to convey a portion of the Native Regiment to Moulmein, and part of the 62d from Moulmein to Calcutta.

WE with much pleasure congratulate the European Soldiery on the promulgation of the order equalising the pay of the Troops at the several Presidencies, taking the allowances of the Bengal Army as a Standard for the whole. We this day publish the order in question for the especial benefit of our late brethren in arms, having their interests as dearly at heart, as that of the public in general. We hope this order will give universal satisfaction, the decrease of the value of the rupee in a remittance, and the increase of it, in the daily pay, is a boon of no ordinary magnitude, as well as that of the reduction to be made in the Hospital stoppages. Formerly the amount paid by each man (private) for his rations &c., while in Hospital, was we understand four annas per diem, it is we are happy to say now, reduced to two.

The only objection we see to the measure is to the difference of allowance to the European Wives of Soldiers and the East Indian. We do not know upon what principle, the latter are to receive a rupee and a half less than the former. The European Soldier generally spends his life in this country, and if he chances to marry a respectable East Indian, we do not see why any discouragement should be offered, as the married men are more likely to acquire steady habits than the single, and in India where is a Private to find a European Wife? We humbly conceive this should be remedied, as it may otherwise operate injudiciously on a point which is essentially every man's own private business.

PRIVATE letters have been received from Mocha by the *Futty Hulbarree* containing News which if confirmed, is of the most important nature as affecting the peace of Europe. They state "*that Peace has been concluded between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt*, that Ibrahim Pacha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Hedjaz and Yemen, and that the Turkish fleet had been given up. Sheriff Houssain the Governor of Mocha had directed that the British Flag should not be hoisted at the English Agents House. In consequence Captain Haines the Political Agent at Aden, had sent the Sloop of War *Elphinstone* and the Brig *Euphrates* with orders to blockade the Port of Mocha." The report of the attack by the Arabs on Aden in the month of July brought by the "*Ino*" to Madras, is confirmed, and it is also stated "that the Arab loss was very severe. Two of the Tribes, the Fuzlee and Abdallee have made overtures of Peace to the British, and had requested the Chief of another Tribe to mediate between them and Captain Haines. He had accordingly attempted to do so but hitherto without success."—Although the account of the Peace between the Porte and Egypt wants confirmation, we still think that probability is in its favour. An uninterrupted communication takes place between Constantinople, Egypt and the ports of the Red Sea, from the influx of Pilgrims who resort to Mecca and Medina. Every thing also would lead us to suppose that pacificatory measures would ultimately be resorted to, if only as a temporary measure, to disembarrass the Turco-Egyptian Question. The three Great Powers were too evenly balanced for war on a grand scale to be undertaken, and we doubt the desire of the Sultan to throw himself into the arms of his hereditary enemies the Russsians, or to rely on the French, whose expedition to Egypt with a view to its permanent occupancy is neither forgotten by the Turkish or Egyptian Governments. The advantage of honest disinterested policy on the part of Great Britain evinced in the Egyptian and Peninsular Wars, cannot fail to have its weight even with half civilised nations. We fought the Battles of the World and modestly yielded the points of conquest to the more grasping and ambitious Powers, which is the prestige which carries so much weight in the Councils and interference of our beloved Native Country, and if we have made sacrifices they have not been in vain, inasmuch as what we may have lost in policy and political power, we have regained in the Empire of opinion, and however Nations may bluster and pretend to command the World, they all secretly bow to the little Island in the German Ocean.

"——Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

WE were much surprized to observe in the "*Calcutta Commercial Advertiser*" that in these civilized days there is a pretty general understanding that TORTURE is frequently used in the Bengal Mofussil in the collection of the Revenue!!! good heavens can this be possible and no inquiry made, no investigation of a report which if true, is enough to rouse all the civilized world against our rule. What, Free Great Britain who has unfettered the shackled Negro, abolished as far as prudence allowed the punishment of Death, and has maintained all philanthropic measures in the teeth of the avaricious Nations who waded in crimes and blood, shall the pages of her Colonial modern History be stained with the imputation of tacitly allowing torture? !!! We cannot believe it; but if true, it calls for the most energetic measures. Such a Tale should not be suffered to remain unsifted a single hour, a single moment, and he who hears it, cannot have his country's good, or the stability of the India Company's rule at heart, who does not immediately call out for inquiry. There must be no mincing the matter, but a full and complete investigation should take place. Nothing less will satisfy either the English or Indian public. We shall look for further particulars with anxiety.

WE have received a letter from "A PLAIN MAN" and he certainly at first did look like "An ugly Customer" but on sifting his argument, we hope to carry conviction to his mind as well as those of our readers in general. Our cavilling Correspondent first twits us with a little exaggeration, and sooth to say when we wrote the word "Millions" we did not mean to speak literally, and of course included the general population of the whole Island. Had our correspondent studied the whole of the passage, he would have seen that it was written in a strain of hyperbole, as a set off against the overstrained arguments which have been brought against the measure. With regard to 425 making a small number among so many, our friend must recollect, that in a small European Society, so many *respectable names* from the Mass is a great instalment in favour of the petition. As to the smallness of the subscriptions to such an undertaking, so soon as it was known that an effort would be made to get back the "money appropriated from "the sale of the old Theatre" we refused many subscriptions and returned the money to the donors awaiting the result of the petition in the first instance. The "Plain Man" also says that we shall get *too moral* if we have a Theatre? Are we so now? With regard to the antithesis of Church and Theatre, and the thoughts engendered in either, we spoke plainly enough. We may add "To the pure all things are pure." Finally we hope notwithstanding our Correspondents attack, that our argument will hold water, and that the petition might do so this rainy weather, we had it cased in Tin, and sown up in Wax cloth, and trust it will soon meet the approving eye of the presiding authority to whom it has been sent.

RAMPORE AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—The Nuwab of Rampore, Ahmud Alee Khan, had for more than twelve months lost the use of his lower limbs from a paralytic stroke; and as he had been unable to deny himself the pleasure of being drunk twenty out of the twenty-four hours every day, his death had of course been calculated upon. In the month of June his symptoms became more and more alarming, and as he had no son, and there were numerous claimants to the succession among the collateral branches of the family, the British Government felt it to be incumbent upon them to make arrangements to prevent commotions in the city. The Puthans of the city of Rampore are known throughout India as an insolent, turbulent and sanguinary set of people, who have very sharp swords, which they are in the habit of using against each other every day in the open streets with impunity, for the most trifling or imagined affronts; and who generally try to involve the relations of the offending party in the same punishment, without much regard to either age or sex. No European has thought it safe to enter the city for a long time past. In this city reside the wives and children of a great many Puthans, who serve in our corps of local horse, and other branches of our public establishments, who would, of course, be involved with the rest of the unoffending population, in the danger of a contest for the succession.

The Nuwab derived a considerable accumulation of treasures from the savings of his ancestors; and having been himself long addicted to the fashionable vice of old age, he was understood to have added greatly to this accumulation which lay concealed in Gold, Jewels, and other valuable and durable articles, in some secret apartments of the palace to which he and his confidential servants alone had access; and as the first efforts of all the competitors would of course be directed to this one point, and the palace was occupied exclusively by the females of the Nuwab's family, it was apprehended that they would be the first to suffer in the contest should any be suffered to take place. The general opinion over the country has been that this territory was one of the Fiefs, which were held free of tribute under the British Government, on the condition that it should escheat to the Govt. on the failure of direct heirs, and not pass to the collateral branches? but as Govt. had in no formal manner signified to the people of Rampore its intentions to take the management of the Fief into its own hands on the demise of the present incumbent, every cousin or nephew who imagined he had a claim, in case the Government should forego its right, seemed ready to assert it with his sword.

Mr. Dick of the civil service, the Magistrate of Bijuore, was selected for the difficult and delicate duty of assuming charge of the Fief, in the death of the Nuwab, till the final arrangement for the future management should be determined upon by Government, and he came from Bijuore to Moradabad to be ready to move to the city, the moment that the Nuwab's death should be announced. Troops were held in readiness to proceed with him from Moradabad and Bareilly.

On the night of Monday the 20th July, information reached Mr. Dick that the Nuwab was in his last moments, and he moved out accompanied by five companies of the 21st Native Infantry from Moradabad, with two six pounders under the command of Colonel Palmer. As there was no Artillery officer on duty at the station, Lieut. Money of the Horse Artillery, who happened to be at Moradabad on leave, volunteered his service to proceed in charge of the guns, and they were of course gladly accepted by Colonel Palmer. The party proceeded to the point on our border nearest to the city of Rampore, and there awaited further intelligence, from Mahommed Azeem Akhoonzada, an inferior officer, who had now with the aid of Asud Alee Khan, a cousin of the Nuwab's from Moradabad, got possession of the palace and the person of the Nuwab to the exclusion of the Minister, Dhoukul Sing, who with a few followers was confined to his house in the town. The position of the troops was about four miles and a half from the city. Here they received information that the Nuwab had rallied again; and on Wednesday Mahommed Azeem and his cortege came out with the Nuwab's compliments to Mr. Dick, and assured him that His Highness was now much better. This was all untrue, for the Nuwab never spoke or rallied in any manner from the Monday evening till he died about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. His death was kept secret by the party which had now got into power, for the double purpose of appropriating the greater part of the Nuwab's treasures to themselves, and setting their revenge upon those who had assisted the Nuwab in preventing their taking it before. All business had for some time been transacted with the Nuwab, through the medium of the females, who alone had free access to him, and it was through these women that this party now got into power by excluding the old Minister, Dhokul Singh, and all his officers from the palace, and pretending unreserved communication with the Nuwab, not only to the people of the town, but to the Euro-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

pean functionaries around. They were Asud Alee Khan, a cousin of the Nuwab's, and pensioner from Moradabad, who was the great leader of the whole behind the curtain, Mahommud Azeem Akhoonzada, the ostensible leader, who had under the former Minister been one of the Wukeels, or Attorneys of the Nuwab, Aun udyar Khan, Wuzeer Alee Khansaman, Becheelall, Bukshee, Mol chund and Chedamee Motsudees. The four last had been employed in the charge of the secret deposits of the treasure; and two of them were in prison on a charge of embezzlement, up to the time the new party got into power.

The only other persons who knew anything about the treasures were the old Minister Dhoukul Singh, and his confidential Agent Ahmud Akhoonzada; and these men the new party determined to murder before the British Officers could come up and put their seals upon the property. To effect their purpose they kept the death of the Nuwab a secret; but the old Minister got intimation of it from an old female friend in the Palace, about nine o'clock on Thursday evening; and concluding, that he and all his party would be murdered by the reigning party, unless the British Authorities should hear of it and come up immediately, offered a large reward to any one of his Hindoo friends who would undertake to convey a letter to Mr. Dick. The gates had been shut, and they all knew that every avenue was watched; and though all were ready to die with him where he was, no one would go out to be murdered alone. He was afraid to trust any of the Puthans with a message on which the lives of all depended. He begged them all either to leave him at once or pledge themselves to stand by him to the last; and they all swore solemnly upon the Koran to defend him till the British detachment came up, or to die with him. No Hindoo could venture outside his door—the Mussulmans could up to Friday morning, and all business was done through them. Messengers were sent to say that the Nuwab had recovered, *taken soup, smoked his pipe and looked at his treasury accounts*, and now commanded the attendance of the old Minister and his Agent Ahmud. This man had gone out into streets, and on his refusing to go with the messengers to be murdered in the palace, they murdered him in the middle of the street. Messenger after messenger came to take Dhokul Singh to the Palace; but he told them, that he knew the Nuwab to be dead, and would not go till the British troops came up to guarantee his safety.

About ten o'clock on Friday morning he prevailed upon Doulut Rae, one of the Nuwab's Wukeels and his own friend and confidential Agent, to undertake to convey a letter to Mr. Dick. He went out in the disguise of a beggar with only a waistband on, accompanied by a Brahmun servant, who promised to guide him by a bye path, known to few but himself, through the thick fence of bamboos by which the city is surrounded; and by a circuitous way they reached Mr. Dick with the letter late in the afternoon. All the known entrances to the town had been guarded by the myrmidons of the reigning party, as well as all the direct roads to the camp. His departure was made known through the treachery of the Puthan attendants, and as he could not be intercepted, two guns were ordered down with scaling ladders, to effect the destruction of the old Minister and his party, before any one could possibly come from camp to his relief. The attacking party were led by Gholamee Khan, the brother of one of the Nuwab's concubines. After firing several shots at the gate the party got ladders, and scaled the wall. The Puthan attendants who had sworn upon the Koran, all either stood aloof, or assisted in the slaughter, and Dhokul Singh and thirty-nine Hindoo attendants were here all brutally murdered within the small compass of the Court yard, with two Orphan Mahommudans, boys whom he had brought up with great care. Dhoukul Sing cut down Gholamee before he fell himself, and two or three of his Hindoo attendants who happened to have arms, killed three or more of the attacking party. Not a Hindoo deserted his Master in this his trial, though it was known that they must all be killed unless the British detachment came up in time, and interposed to save them, a thing very unlikely—perished with him! His Puthan followers were more numerous and all well armed—not one of them stood by him in his hour of need. God grant that European functionaries may seldom be placed in the same circumstances of dependence upon their fidelity! Not satisfied with their atrocious deeds within the walls, these myrmidons went out into the streets, and murdered all the Hindoos who were known to have in any way served or assisted Dhoukul Singh and his party—the bearers who supplied them with water—the barbers who shaved them—the shopkeepers who supplied them with flour and sweetmeats, all were cut to pieces—their bodies, fifteen in number, lay in the streets. A brother, two nephews, and two other relations of the Brahmin, who conducted Dowlut Rae to Mr. Dick, were murdered among the rest.

They seized and murdered a nephew of Dhoukul Singh's, whom they found at the Cotwalee; and sent out into the country, troopers in all directions to seize and murder all his relations and dependents that they could find, and it is said, that two hundred persons altogether have been murdered upon this occasion. One ran off and sought shelter in the town of Moradabad. Horsemen were sent to seize him even there, and all the Puthans of the town were ready open mouthed to assist them in hunting down the poor wretch; but Mr. Blunt the Magistrate soon taught them, that they could not indulge in such sporting propensities within the Honourable Company's territories, and the poor man was saved.

Having effected his object, Mahomed Azeem set out in the evening with a polite massage to ask after the health of the Officers of the British detachment; and to say that the Nuwab had just taken his soup, smoked his pipe, and appeared in the best possible spirits—that he had been looking over his accounts, and summoned the old Minister to attend him, and on his refusing to come, had himself ordered dawn a party with guns to punish him and his followers for their contumacy. The Officers had heard the guns just before Dowlut Rae delivered the letter of the unfortunate Minister, but had not, I believe, suspected the nature of the work they were about. Had they done so, Mr. Dick could hardly have moved on to protect the old Minister, while the Nuwab was declared by those whom he, Mr. Dick, had recognized as the now accredited channel of communication, to be conducting the duties of his own Government.

It was now dark, and having seen and heard Dowlut Rae the bearer of the old Minister's letter near Mr. Dick's lodgings, strict search was made for him by the myrmidons of Mahomed Azeem; and it was with difficulty that he saved himself by the did of some of the Moradabad Chuprassees, who had been sent by the Collector to supply the camp with provisions. They gave the poor man shelter during the night; and the next day smuggled him into Moradabad, where he borrowed clothes, to cover his nakedness; but dared not return to Rampore to ask about his property. On Sunday morning Mr. Dick was informed, that the Nuwab had breathed his last a little before day break. The troops moved on with him immediately, and were met by the members of the reigning party, accompanied by an illegitimate daughter of the Nuwab, an unmarried girl of ten or twelve years of age. The Moradabad troops had been joined by some Companies of Native Infantry and Rusalas of Local Horse from Bareilly, and the whole under the command of Colonel Palmer entered the town, and took possession of the gates. Mr. Dick put his seals on the places which were reported to contain the valuables, by those who had, of course, taken good care to remove from them what they wanted for themselves. Till the final orders of Government should be received on the subject of the succession, the reigning party were requested to supply all vacant offices; & as all the officers of Government had in it various branches appointed during the last five years of the reign of the old Minister, had been murdered by them or driven out of the country, all offices were now filled by their creatures. It will therfore be very difficult for those entrusted with the charge to learn the real truth regarding the late transactions, while the question of the succession remains undecided. All those in office will be interested in concealing it; and among such an impudent and perfidious set of assassins as form the chief part of the population of Rampore, what honest man dares to speak the truth against them, if disposed to do so.

Dhoukul Singh had been cut down in the street of Rampore, by a hired assassin only two or three months before. The assassin was killed by one of his followers before he could repeat his blow, and Dhoukul Singh was saved, but he had hardly recovered from his wound when this massacre took place. He was always told that his life was never safe among such a people, but he thought that the Nuwab's known regard for him would save him as long as he lived; and hoped, that when he died, he would be able to conceal his death till the British troops come up to keep the peace. The idea that he had been the main cause of the arrangements ordered for the safety of the town, on the death of the Nuwab is said, to have added to the unpopularity which almost any person in his situation must necessarily incur, for with the disposition of the Nuwab to save, the revenues of the Jageer have been falling off from over exactions. The drones of the city who claimed to share in this revenue in some relation or other of dependence, found of course, their incomes diminished; and became exasperated against the Minister to whom they, right or wrong, attribute all the evil; so that the reigning faction, headed by so near a relation of the Nuwab Asud Alee Khan, knew that they should have the feelings of all these who are called the *Raees*, the beggarly and insolent aristocracy of the town, on their side, in any atrocities they might commit against the old Minister and his unoffending and defenceless personal attendants, who were all with the exception of the two poor boys, and the Akhoon Zada, Hindoos, whom it would, in their estimation, be a merit to kill at any time.

The whole of the population of the Rampoor Territory beyond the walls of the town would consider a change to the British rule as a great blessing—it is only among the drones of the city, that it would be unpopular; and I do not believe, that there is a set of more insolent, and atrocious characters congregated together within the walls of any town in the world than they are. Government has been particularly fortunate or judicious in the selection made for the change, for Mr. Dick gains the esteem and affections of the people of every district he goes into by his good sense, good temper, good feelings, and steady application to business. In their public capacities neither he nor Mr. Robinson, the Commissioner, under whose immediate authority he acts, could know any thing more regarding the illness and death of the late Nuwab than that the Ministers de feceto chose to report to them, and on their information they have acted for the best. On that information they concluded, that up to Saturday night all that was done was by the Nuwab's orders; and they have treated those who were in reality the principals, as the mere agents through whom his orders were conveyed.

The reigning party having effected their object in the massacre of all who could give any information prejudicial to their interest, were of course, anxious to secure what they had got of wealth and power by calling in the British force the moment that they ventured to acknowledge the death of the Nuwab, at day break of Sunday morning. Other parties of Puthans were understood to have intended an attack upon the hidden treasures in the Palace, in the hope of being able to make off with their spoils to the South of India, should the British force not interpose in time and it is generally believed, that thousands would have been killed, had the force not moved on immediately. From the moment they moved into the town, all has been peace and quietness; but as soon after the old Minister and his unfortunate party had been massacred, as they could, men, women, and children began to flow off in a steady stream towards our nearest military station of Moradabad, and for several days the road seemed lined with conveyances of all kinds, and among them came many, it is said, loaded with the accumulated valuables of the old Nuwab, which the reigning party had taken for themselves and deemed more safe within our territories than their own.

Yours obediently,

HERENNIUS.

P. S.—I am told that the reigning party did not think it worth while to order the Court and house where the massacre was committed, to be cleared before the European Officers went to see the place, the walls and floor were covered with blood. The bodies had been thrown into a ditch or hole.

The Ukhbar (from writing) nawees at Rampore on the part of the Commissioner was, it is said, asked early on Friday morning by the old Minister, whom he went to visit, whether he had reported the death of the Nuwab to his Master; and he declared that he had done so. This was false, and is said to have received ten thousand rupees, from the conspirators for concealing the fact.—*Agra Ukhbar, August* 8.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, August 4.

We insert elsewhere, the correspondence between the Committee appointed at the Steam Meeting, held at the Town Hall on the 12th of March last, and Messrs. Curtis and Larkins. We beg to call the special attention of our readers to these documents, which are at the present crisis, of the last importance. Our readers will remark with what openness and candour, Mr. Curtis admits whatever errors have been justly pointed out in the Prospectus and Calculations, forwarded to this country by him; whilst at the same time, with proper indignation, he repels the false insinuations relative to the jobbing intentions imputed to the Home Committee, and stated to have been derived from very high authority. We received these important documents, at too late an hour to bestow upon them the full editorial notice they deserve; but we shall not omit our proper function, in future numbers of our journal, and, in the mean time, we earnestly commend this correspondence to the attentive perusal and consideration of every friend of practical and efficient intercommunication, by means of Steam, between this country and Great Britain, especially the concluding suggestion of the Committee, for parties to come forward with their subcriptions to Mr. Curtis's plan.

Commercial Advertiser, August 4.

There has been a pretty general understanding, that torture has been frequently used in the Mofussil in the collection of the revenue; and one would have thought our *paternal* rulers would institute some enquiry into the matter; and either obviate the recurrence of this enormity or expose the falsity of the imputation. Probably from the general and indefinite nature of the statement the Government were unwilling to enter into the task, for fear of its turning out as several others had done before, a wild goose chace. But no ideas of this kind should have restrained them from taking active steps when a party voluntarily came forward to prove, that torture was actually used in the collection of the revenue. A correspondent of the *Englishman* refers to the subject, which we hope may draw the attention of Government. Surely it is not less important than the Cooley affair, on which all Calcutta was in arms. In that case a great part of the evils being immediately under our eyes, accounts in some measure for the prompt interference; but is not the Mofussil entitled to the same solicitude and vigilance on the part of Government as the metropolis. We repeat our hope, that the prevailing and general impression of the use of torture will lead to some scrutiny which can scarce be longer neglected, without subjecting our rulers to disgrace.

Hurkaru, August 3.

We received yesterday a letter from *Bameean*, dated 3rd July, containing the following interesting item of intelligence:—

"BAMEEAN, JULY 3RD.—The Nuwaub Jubbar Khan arrived this-morning. Mahomed Abram Khan and Shere Ali Khan, sons of the Dost, accompany him (Azim Khan, passed through some time since) as well as the whole of the Ex-Ameer's family. The political measures in Southern Toorkistan have met with great success, judging from results; as previous to the important arrival of today, envoys from the Meer of Koondooz, Wallee of Kooloom, and Khan of Mazan had passed through."

The Nuwaub's followers are said to be very numerous.

MADRAS.

United Service Gazette, August 11.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The Ship *Reliance*, which came in on Sunday, encountered a very heavy gale of wind when about an hundred miles distant from the Isle of France and was afterwards a fortnight in reaching her port in consequence. Not one single accident occurred on board or any casualty amongst the very large detachment of recruits (300) that she brought out to India. This vessel, we believe, proceeds on to Calcutta to-morrow. We subjoin a list of the passengers that she left at the Mauritius:—

Lieutenant General Sir L. Smith, Lady Smith, Miss Smith, Miss J. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Master Leo Smith, Captain Walter Warde, A. D. C. Rev. Mr. Miller, Capt. R. Bell, H. M. 12th Foot, Mrs Chapman, Mr. Burnet, Master George Chapman, Miss Anne Chapman, Mr. Frazer.—Servants Margaret Hayden, Mary Norman, Chas. Caren, Sherry attached to Sir L. Smith.—M. Seawood. E. Kenny, Mary Bell, Alfred attached to Mrs. Chapman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The 15th Hussars and 4th Cavalry were out in Brigade at Bangalore on the morning of the 6th, when the compact and steady working of both regiments called forth a very handsome compliment from Colonel Lovell, K. H. The Infantry were out on the preceding day. The following scrap from the *Hurkaru* casts a faint glance of sunshine on the long benighted prospects of the Artillery and we trust that our Cotemporary's intelligence may prove intelligence may prove well founded.

"It is known, we believe, that the Commander in Chief and the Local Government have strongly urged, upon the Court of Directors, the necessity of taking into consideration the inefficient state of the Artillery Regiments: and a letter just received by the Overland Mail states, upon good authority that the Court have ackowledged the existence of this necessity, and are willing to augment this Branch of the Army; though they are still doubtful as to the best mode of augmentation, and are debating whether they shall merely increase the present establishment, or re-organize it, and by abolishing the rank of Major and making *first* and *second* Captains, assimilate the Company's to the Royal Artillery."

Captain Chalon, who has for some time past officiated as Judge Advocate General, is, we hear, to be confirmed in that appointment. This appears but an act of justice to an Officer of merit who has hitherto performed the duties of this highly responsible situation satisfactorily Captain Chalon has now a case before him, (we allude to that of Lieutenant Hollis) of very considerable interest to the Army. A very high authority on points of Military law has we understand, expressed his opinion that Mr. Hollis' trial was illegal and as some stir will assuredly be caused in England, by the friends of that gentleman, our Judge Advocate General's professional abilities will now be fairly tested in a business upon which, we presume the Government will call for his opinion as their legal Military adviser. 300 Recruits for the Company's Service arrived from England on the *Reliance* on Sunday, were landed yesterday afternoon and marched up to the Mount immediately.

BANGALORE.—We learn from Bangalore that a fire took place in the Lines of the 34th Light Infantry on the 4th Inst., whereby about twenty huts were consumed, unfortunately too these were inhabited by washermen, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that a considerable quantity of wearing apparel was thereby destroyed. It is hinted that the above accident was probably caused by an incendiary, there being a number of chuppermakers out of employ just now. This we know is a very common trick with them during the hot weather but as Bangalore has had the benefit of continual rain lately, such an attempt seems hardly probable at the present season. A Correspondent writes in very bitter terms of the Bangalore Police, and ascribes the many robberies that have lately occurred there, partly to the apathy of the Department, partly to the impossibility of one officer, if ever so well inclined, giving due attention to his Commissariat duties and efficiently superintending the Police. In this we quite agree with him and are of opinion that at each of the large Stations, there should be a Superintendent of Police, whose entire attention should be devoted to the duties of the situation, in which he might be efficiently assisted by three or four European Pensioners to be employed as Constables in looking after the Peons and checking the disgraceful system of bribery and corruption that now obtains amogst these fellows, and as a pretty strong proof that some such check is urgently called for, we need but refer to the Bengal papers of this day giving an account of a murder, which although known to a Police Duffadar and Peon, was concealed by them and a false report made to the Magistrate, for the consideration of 35 and 30 rupees hush money, to each respectively!

The Bangalore plays are for the present at an end as the Theatre is about to be enlarged, for which a handsome sum has been subscribed by the Society of the Station and its temporary visitors, and the Race subscription list too shews a goodly range of figures, sufficiently indicative of the interest felt in the doings of next October. By the way another *match* is, we hear, about to come off at Bangalore, a young Officer of the 15th Hussars having been backed to ride one horse [illegible] miles in a very short time, the particulars of which we hope to give in our next number.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT HOLLIS.

The Case of Lieutenant Hollis, late of the 35th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, who was recently tried by Court Martial at Bombay and dismissed the Service, appears to present features so extremely doubtful as to legality, that we hope that the Government of this Presidency, notwithstanding that it has co-operated with the Bombay Authorities by carrying the Sentence into effect, will still submit the case pointing out its extraordinary circumstances to the notice of the Court of Directors, since, to quote the words of a cotemporary, "*if it be confessedly preferable that even in the most serious cases of crime that can come under the criminal laws of the country, it is better that a guilty man should escape than that he should be punished contrary to law, or by a straining or perversion of the law, it may surely be argued that in the morally lighter cases which come under the Military law, it were better to abstain from punishment than to punish in a case where the law has been doubtfully applied by the judging tribunal*" and to show how rigidly the above principle is acted up to in criminal cases we need but give the following extract from the *London Courier* which has lately appeared in the *Calcutta Englishman* and *Hurkaru*.

'Two individuals were a short time back condemned to death at Cork, (one of whom, Casey, it will be recollected, made a desperate attempt to escape from prison,) but owing to an informality in passing sentence, the words 'to be buried within the precincts of the jail,' having been omitted, the judges, on an appeal being laid before them, have decided by six to four in favour of the prisoners. There was another error in the judgment, they were sentenced for Saturday, the 15th; but there was no Saturday, the 15th! The mistake arose from one of those catchpenny almanacks having been handed to the bench. It was calculated for 1839, but the cover had been torn off, and a new one put on bearing the date of 1840!'

If such be the decision of the Judges in the case of men convicted of an atrocious crime, merely on the grounds that no man shall be dealt with in the slightest degree contrary even to the forms of law, for we speak not of the essence, what, ask we, ought to be the decision of the Court of Directors in the case of this unfortunate officer, involved in anomalies, irregularities (as admitted by the Bombay Commander in Chief himself) and presenting as we have before observed, and shall presently endeavour to show, features so entirely doubtful as to legality? we now republish the extract from General Orders on Lieutenant Hollis case that our readers may have the whole of the facts more immediately before them:*

* As the sentences &c. with the Englishman's remarks here quoted were printed in our No of August 12, we do not refect them—EDS *Bombay*.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD,